

# WILSON CALLS FOR IMPRISONMENT OF ALL ALIEN ENEMIES

they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action."

The President stated the terms of peace as follows, amid cheering from Congress:

"We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us through properly accredited representatives that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and upon reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done.

"It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and Northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien dominion of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy."

On economic subjects the President recommended:

Congress must go further in authorizing the Government to set limits to prices to check unrestrained selfishness and profiteering.

A budget system to stop waste and extravagance in appropriations.

More strict restraint of alien enemies, putting many of them in penitentiaries and treating them as criminals instead of housing them in detention camps. Women as well as men to be included under the alien enemy act.

## Historic Scene at Joint Session As President Delivers Speech

### Entire Congress Rises and Cheers When Wilson Calls for Declaration of War Against Austria-Hungary.

When the President called for war on Austria the whole House rose to its feet and responded with repeated cheers.

The stage setting for this message was that of previous similar events, the Vice President and the Speaker of the House standing together at the presiding officer's place. Directly in front of them on the rostrum the President, a calm, unemotional figure, standing alone at a reading desk, the embodiment of the man's character and habit of life, always alone, detached from the confusion, the noise and the throngs of war.

Directly before the President sat the Justices of the Supreme Court and his left members of the Cabinet.

Two new features, one masculine and the other feminine, marked the assemblage as different from anything witnessed in the past. Here and there in the galleries could be seen a soldier's khaki uniform, some of them worn by American officers and some by members of foreign military missions. But more noticeable were the knitting women, whose needles clicked fast up to the moment of the President's entrance. Unreproved, they broke one of the standing rules of the House—that spectators in the gallery must neither read, work nor move.

But the example was set by the first feminine occupant of the Presidential gallery, who came early and knitted fast while waiting for the message. She was a friend of the President's family.

In the adjoining gallery was Thomas F. Ryan, New York financier, and his new bride. The Ambassadors of the Allied Powers marched to the floor of the House, led by Jusserand of France and Spring-Rice of Great Britain. They took seats behind the President's Cabinet. Their ladies and attaches filled the diplomatic gallery.

No brilliant display of gowns and jewels shone in these quarters. The dresses of the foreign ladies were notably plain and sombre.

Gillette of Massachusetts, the new Republican leader of the House, went over to talk to Ambassador Spring-Rice and their striking resemblance in form, feature and manner was noted by spectators.

Medill McCormick, Congressman at large from Illinois, just back from the French front, wandered about the floor relating war incidents to diplomats and Congressmen.

MRS. WILSON IN THE PRESIDENT'S GALLERY.

A young boy in uniform of a company sailor entered the Presidential

## CONGRESS CHEERS WILSON AS HE READS HIS WAR MESSAGE OF 10,000 WORDS

### Wilson's War Message Sent To Every Capital in World

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The international character of President Wilson's war message is indicated by the fact that the Government placed it for simultaneous publication in practically every capital in the world.

Although the address was not entrusted in advance to American newspapers or news distributing associations, it was placed with the London office of Reuters, the principal European news distributing agency, which in turn supplied it to others in Europe.

Indirectly, the address went to Berlin and the other Central Powers' capitals. Its worldwide distribution is also evidenced by the fact that it was available for publication to-day in China and Japan.

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more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind, that no nation or people shall be rebuked or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong.

"It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula, 'No annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities.' Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere if it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

"But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends.

#### AUTOCRACY MUST BE SHOWN FUTILITY OF ITS CLAIMS.

"Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations. But when that has been done—as God willing, it assuredly will—we shall at last be free to do any unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

We are indeed fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the Great Empire.

The world can happen to the detriment of the German people is this: That if they should still after the war is over continue to be a threat to us, we shall have only at a great price.

We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world, and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.

"It is imperative necessary that

the considerate of the full use of the water power of the country and also the consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are located in the central and southern regions.

The German Government should renounce and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

#### LEGISLATION THAT OUGHT TO BE COMPLETED.

"The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated contributions among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of co-operation, ought by all means to be completed at this session.

"And I beg that the members of the House of Representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any way but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public money which must continue to be made, if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the former practice of initiating and presenting all appropriation bills through a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centred, expenditures standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided.

#### ABKS DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA.

"One very embarrassing obstacle to the carrying on of the war against Austria-Hungary but not her allies, I, therefore, very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not, in fact, as I believe, the logic of what I have said.

"Austria-Hungary is, for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German Government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this strict business. The Government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own people but as the instrument of another nation.

"We must meet its force with our own and repel the Central Powers in this war only as won when the German people say to us through properly accredited representatives that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium, which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great Empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished.

"Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise, we did not grudge or oppose, but admired rather. She has built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide by the rivalries of manufacture, science and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace, she threw them off, ready to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established—military and political domination by arms—by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated.

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